If it Had not Geen for two Things the Present Conflict with Spain Would Never Have Occurred-They Were the Assassination of General Masso and the Blowing up of the Maine.

"If it had not been for two things," said a member of the strategy board standing outside the capitol the other evening and permitting himself a minute of gossip, "the Spanish war would

never have occurred. The war can be laid to two things more than all others put together. One was the death of General Antonio Ma-

more than all others put together. One was the death of General Antonio Macco, who was killed by treachery December 4, 1836, and the other was the blowing up of the Maine.

"The day after Macco's death, or when the news reached this county, congress could hardly be restrained from taking definite action on the Cuban question, and mass emeetings for condolence for the Cubans and sympathy for Cuba were hed in Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans and New York. Such men as Charles A. Dans, Bourke Cochran, Senator Jones and Senator Cannon made speeches opensy in favor of Cuba, and for a while it looked as though the Epamish war was upon us.

"With the new year of '97 the excitement died down and it was possible that we might have escaped war had it not been for an event which took place four-teen months after the death of General Macco. This was the blowing up of the United States battleship Maine in Havana harbor, February 15, 1898, in which 266 American lives were lost and a 34, "On 1990 of the United States battleship destroyed.

"After that there was no hodding back the people. If Spain had immediately

vana harrot, selectuary vana harrot, 266 American lives were lost and a 34,000,000 battleship destroyed.

"After chat there was no holding back the people. If Spain had immediately sent over her check for \$0,000,000 and had paid indemmity for the lives of the sallors, perhaps all would have been well and we might after all have allowed her to get on with Cuba the best she could; but Spain did nothing of the sort. On the contrary, her board of inquiry reported a month after the blowing up of the Maine that it was due wholly to an accident of internal disarrangement—probably to the careless methods employed by American sallors in handling their ships.

"This was the last straw, and on April 19 the President prepared an ultimatum to Spain, demanding the evacuation of Cuba within three days. This was practically a declaration of war,

"The Cuban trouble began so gradualand so quietly that many were un-are of it until it had been brewing er a year. In February, 1895, a little aware of it until it had been brewing over a year. In February, 1895, a little more than three years ago, an insurrection broke out in three of the six provinces of Cuba. For years Cubans have rebelled against Spain, but matters had been comparatively quiet until then. On February 24 the insurgents drove the Spamards out of three provinces and Governor General Cajella cabled over to Madrid for 1,400 additional Spanish troops. These were sent to Cuba and were put under the leadership of General Cajella. He gathered them in one yeast army and started out to subdue the insurgents, when, to his surprise, he found an immense insurgent army facing him.

ing him.

"General Antonio Maceo was commander of the insurgent army and Flor Combet and General Ruiz Rivera were in command of other divisions. General Cajella was repulsed so severely by the insurgents that the Spanish cabinet demanded his recall, and on April 14, 1895, General Campos came over to take his place.

General Campos came over to take his place.

"Scarcely had Campos arrived on Spanish soil than he gathered all his troops, and, like his predecessor, made a charge upon the provinces occupied by the insurgents with the intent to disperse them for an time. But hardly had he got well out of Havana before he found a body of men under General Gomes, and the two armies fought the historic battle of Guantanamo with the result that 400 Spanish solders were called, while Gomez did not lose a man. It was another Manila, with Gomez as the Dewey. the Dewey.

"But all was not plain sailing for the insurgents, and a few days later, just three years ago this month, Jose Marti was killed and his regiment cut to pieces. The following day General Gomez and 700 horsemen were repuised so severely that the old general did not collect the remnants of his troops.

"But Maceo was hard by at Santa Clara, and hearing the noise of the guns, came up with 1,900 men and defeated 3,000 Spanish troops. Campos, who had occupied a poetition in the rear, now took 10,000 men and marched again upon Gomez, who, meantime, had reached his army, with the result that Campos was driven back with a terrible loss.

"The beginning of the year 1896 found Campos back in Spain in disgrace. He had been defeated by Gomez and defeated by Maceo. Ruiz had driven him back and Marti, in the fast fatal struggie, had hurt the Spanish severely, Plainly Campos was not the man to put down the struggle in Cuba.

"Accordingly on January 17, General Futcher' Weyler was sent over to take the place of Campos. Weyler arrived there in so much pomp and was so puffed up with pride that he would not condescend to confer with Campos, and for a few days both Weyler and Campos were in the palace of Havana, neither speaking nor planning with each other. Finally Campos set sail for Madrid, and speaking nor planning with each other. Finally Campos set sail for Madrid and

speaking nor planning with each other. Finally Campos set sail for Madrid and Weyler took sway over the struggling island of Cuba. He had brought over with him 100,000 Spanish troops, and these he sent into the field.

"On February 17, 1898, Weyler issued his famous reconcentrados proclamation. The reconcentrados proclamation was that all Cuban-born people outside of the cities should be brought into the cities to dwell. They were called concentrados. A few days later he ordered that they be confined to certain streets, and then they were named reconcentrados. They had been recontrated into smaller quarters. This proclamation started the Weyler reign of terror in Cuba, and began the great starving system by which the butcher intended to exterminate the Cuban race.

"Meanwhile Weyler was not idle in the field. He sent out his army in all directions and informed the inaurgents that they must surrender or retreat. To retreat meant practically, to surrender, for the sea lay back of them and on every side of them, and were they to retreat far they would be back into the ocean and be drowned. This the cunning Weyler knew and he relied upon their surrender.

"But Gomez declined to surrender, He gathered 3,000 men together and crossed the trocha established by Weyler and puened his way toward Havana. At the same time Gomez won the battle of Na.

y toward Havana. At the jasa and pushed toward Havana with steady advances. They were certainly

hemming Weyler in. "On the 1st of October, 1896, Weyler tot word that the rebellion had cost Spain \$300,000,000, and must speedily be brought to a close. It was absolutely imperative that it must be finished by the lst of January, 1897. This order, coming from the crown, so alarmed Weyler that he put up the little plot of treachery by which General Antonio Macco was killed.

"The news aroused intense indigma-

cee was killed.

"The news aroused intense indignation all over the world, and Weyler explained to the crown that he had been misrepresented. Whether he successed in making the queen regent believe the story or not is doutful; nor is it certain that he fully cleared himself with the Spanish people, for from that time they looked upon him with euspicion. Even the Spanish fear a butcher.

"Christmas, 1896—a year ago last

"Christmas, 1896-a year ago last Christmas, found General Ruiz Rivera in command of Maseo's division of the army, and from that time on until the middle of 1897 there was hot fighting, without scarcely any advantage on ei-

Annual Sales over 5,000 000 Boxes BEECHAMS

POR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Head-ache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appelles, Cottivaness, Biotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Districted Sleep, Frientful Droams and all Nervous and Trimbling Sensations, THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINISTER, Every MINISTER.

IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. BEECHAM'S FILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure sick Headache. For a Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival LARCEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World.

25c, at all Drug Stores.

tner side, unless ft were in favor of the insurgents.

"Last August, trouble began in Spain. Premier Canovas was assassinated one day, and for the next three months Spain was so taken up with internal quarrels that it could pay little attention to the Cuban trouble. Weyler in the meantime went on in his course of intolerable barbarity in Cuba, butchering women and children, starving old men, and treating United States citizens as though they were dogs. Finally, last October Weyler was recalled by the Sagasta Liberal ministry on the demand of the United States and Blauco came over to take his place.
"Blanco started in as mild as Weyler had been warlike. He sent peaceful messages to the United States, and on our Thanksgiving day, last November.

messages to the United States, and on our Thanksgiving day, last November, informed us that the government at Madrid had granted autonomy to Cuba. Poor old Gomez enraged at this, wrote to President McKinley, describing the autonomy as "all rot," and telling the President that the insurgents would fight to the death before they would give in to Spain.

"Things were now in a worse condition than ever, as far as the United States was concerned. Angulo, the queen's autonomy representative, called upon the President, and told him that the substraction in Cuba was at an end; the people had been granted autonomy, he said, and only the poorer and lower classes were now fighting.
"At the same time rumors of war and whodsted, riot and devastation were reaching Washington. Commerce was completely destroyed, and the valuable import trade shut off. American interests were worthless, and even the steamship lines had given up doing business. Phings were now in a worse condition

ests were worthless, and even the steamship lines had given up doing business.

"Confused by so many diverse rumors the President and war board determined to investigate Cuba for themselves, and on January 24 they sent the United States battleship Maine to Havana on what was termed "a peaceful mission." The Maine was to go there and pay her respects to the governor general, and incidentally take note of the real state of affairs in Cuba. The insurgents halled her with joy, for they felt that she would see that they were in the right. The Spanish, on the other hand, looked at her with suspicion. "While the Maine lay in Havana harbor, Senor Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish minister, wrote an impudent letter abusing President McKinley. This letter was intercepted and sent back to Washington. De Lome resigned and took passage for Spain. Matters were constantly getting a little more strained between the United States and the Dons.

"A few days later, the whole country was horrified to hear that the battle-ship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, with terrible loss of life and property. A beard of inquiry was immediately appointed by the President and proceeded at once to Havana to determine the cause of the explosion. Four weeks later it presented a sealed report to the President which placed the "Isme at Spanish doors. It was pla that there had been treachery in dealing with our Maine.

President issued a proclamation to all nations, declaring the blockade of Cu-ban ports, and the following day he called for 125,000 American volunteers.

called for 125,000 American volunteers.

"The third day of the war Spain fired the first shot at the United States from its batteries at Matanzas. The United States gunboat Foote was fired at, although not struck, and Admiral Sampson took revenge by leveling the forts of Matanzas by his big guns.

"On April 27 Admiral Dewey, of the Asiatic squadron, stationed at Hons Kong, was ordered to meet the Spadish fleet at the Philippine Islands, and on May 1 occurred the great buttle of Manila, when Admiral Montejo was defeated and utterly annihilated by Admiral Dewey.

nila, when Admiral Mollego was defeated and utterly annihilated by Admiral Dewey.

"This news terrorized Madvid, and
riot broke out and the crown, became
endangered. Don Carlos, the pretender,
went to Madrid and what was called
martial law was proclaimed in the city,
Admiral Dewsy, the great American, off
in the Philippines, received recognition
by Congress, and was told to go on
hombarding Cavite and get possession
of the Philippines.

"This brings the war nearly up to
date, On May 18 a new Spanish cabinet
was formed in Madrid at the same time
the United States called for more troops
and appropriated more money for the
war. An expedition of relief for Dewey
in the Philippine Islands was dispatched from San Francisco, and the North
Atlantic squadron was ordered to hunt
out Spain's fleet in the gulf of Mexico
and defeat it.

"That is the war history up to date,
with the addition of the great doings

and defeat it.

"That is the war history up to date,
with the addition of the great doings
of the North Atlantic squadron now so
well known to you. It has been a quick

of the North Atlantic squaron how so well known to you. It has been a quick war and an exciting war.

"But, though both sides are hot in earness now, I repeat what I said in the beginning—that war would have been averted had it not been for the assessination of Maceo and the blowing up of the Maine."

FOR your summer outing don't forget to order a case of Cook's Imperial Champagne. Nothing equals it

TORAL'S ERIS.

Some of the American wenerals in Paver

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) SIBONEY, Province of Santiago de (Copyright, 1838, by the Associated Press.)
SIBONEY, Province of Santiago de
Cuba, July 10, 1 p. m., via PLAYA DEL
ESTERby the Associated Press Dispatch
Boat Canthia II.—General Shafter held
a conference with the American generals at the front to-day, concerning the
offer made by the Spanish commander.
General Toral, to surrender Santiago if
the Spanish garrison were sllowed to
march out with the side arms and have
twenty miles' start without molestation.
General Toral agreed that if this was
accepted he would not destroy the ships
in the harbor, the ammunition in the
forts, or the buildings in the city. The
majority of the generals, General Wheeler leading, are in favor of the acceptance of these terms, on the ground that
the Spaniards can march out to the
westward anyhow and burn the city, destroy all the vessels, guns and ammunition before leaving.
Food and water are very scarce in
Santiago. One biscuit was recently sold
for 13 in sold.

The Cuban auxiliaries were put to
work this morning policing the camp
at this place. It is earnestly hoped that
Dr. Guiteras will order all the buildings here to be burned immediately and
thus reduce the chances of the spread
of a serious epidemic.

Recent Charters Issued.

Recent Charters Issued.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 11.—The secretary of state has issued the follow-

secretary of state has issued the following charters:

To the Cleveland Electric Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Shares \$100 each. Capital stock \$4,400. Names and addresses of principal stockholders: W. P. Bowman, F. C. McMillan, James E. Matthews, F. W. Post, W. C. Stevens, all of Cleveland, Ohio.

Fairmount Glass Works, Fairmount, W. Va. Shares \$100 each. Capital stock \$5,500. Stockholders: Z. G. Morgan, J. M. Hartley, J. B. Crane, M. L. Hutchinson, S. L. Watson, all of Fairmount, W. Va.

Quaker City Cab Campany. Capital stock Quaker City Cab Campany.

a. aker City Cab Company, Grafton,

W. Va.
Quaker City Cab Company, Graton,
W. Va. Shares \$100 each. Capital stock
\$50,000. Stockholders: C. S. Jarvis, of
Philadelphia, Pa.; J. S. McCartney, of
Philadelphia, Pa.; Hugh Quinn, Chas.
Seldon and John T. McGraw, of Graf-

FINANCE AND TRADE

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, July II.—Money on call steady at 1@1½ per cent; last loan 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@ 4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 

was northed to hear that the battle, ship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, wit terrible loss of life and property. A card of inquiry was imputed to the property. A card of inquiry was imputed to the property. A card of inquiry was imputed to the property. A card of inquiry was imputed to the property. A card of inquiry was imputed to the presented as sealed report to the president which placed the time and Omaha. Even in these two omaha reacted sharply before the close at the cause of the explosion. Four to the President which placed the time at Spanish doors. It was plather there had been treachery in dealing with our Maine.

"Suddenly, on March 9, Congress surprised the whole country by the emerated sharply before the close at the same that there had been treachery in dealing with our Maine.

"Suddenly, on March 9, Congress surprised the whole country by the emerated step with the property of the president which gave \$50,000,000 to the government for coast defense. This reased so much sit a break at taches thought it produced the whole country by the emerated step with the same throught it presented to be a large overflow from had been the same that there would be no more diplomatic relations between the work countries.

"Senor Polo y Bernabe, who had come over to take De Lowe's place, also prepared to leave, and all hands were evidently on the brink of war. But of the work of the president still hoped for peace. Never in the history of nations has the President of a nation tried so desperately to prevent a passage at arms. But all of McKinley's diplomatic endeavors, however, proved fully, and on April 22 the North Atlantic squadron set sail to blockade Havana harbor. The same day the first shot was first by the couples and the same day the first shot was first by the couple of the president still hoped for peace. Never the the still the president still hoped for peace. Never the the still the president still hoped for peace. Never the theory of the president still hoped for peace. See the president still

Brendstuffs and Provisions. CHICAGO—Exceptionally fine weather and increasing supplies of the new crops caused a decline in wheat to-day. July closed 1½c lower and September lost ½c. Corn left off ½c down. Oats declined ½c. Pork and ribs closed unchanged. Lard

Corn left off 4x down. Oats declined and policy of the content of the closed unchanged. Lard gained 25x.

Lower Liverpool cables, better crop news and fine weather started wheat easy. More radical weakness quickly developed, however, when it became known that St. Louis receipts of new wheat were 70,50 hishels, and that the weather in the Danubian provinces was fine in the research of the content of the conte

offer recognised unchanged to 'to higher at July opened unchanged to 'to then railed to 'to bid at the close. Soptember started nehanged to 'to be over at \$85,95%; sold own to 65,6, then rose to 65e asked, the loans price.

down to 65gc, then rose to 68c asked, the cleaning price. Scattered liquidation on more favorable crop reports and the decline in wheat weakened corn. July opened unchanged at 52c and sold down to 31%c, the closing price.

Sympathy with wheat and corn was responsible for a decline in oat. July started unchanged at 25%, rose to 25%, resteted to 25%, ther railied to 25% at the close. Suggestions of an improved foreign demand for provision offset the effect of an avertun of nogs, lower prices at the yards and a smaller cash business. There was sharp raily early on moderate buying by packers. This advance was lost later, however, on general selling by commission houses. September park opened 2% tower at 80%, two to 80 CG, then sold down to 25 %, but the close. The range in lard and ribs was trove.

Settimated receipts for to-morrow:
Wheat, 18 car, corn, 85 cars; oats, 216 cars, hogs, 26,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2. July Sept. Dec. Corn, No. 2.	771 <u>4</u> 687a 485a		76 67% 67%	76% 68 67%
July Sept Dec. Oats, No. 2	32 321/3 321/4	22 22 % 33	31% 32% 32%	371
July Sept. May Mess Pork.	22% 20 23	22% 20% 28%	22% 19% 22%	22% 19% 22%
July Sept Lard.	9 90	10 05	9 90	9 7716 9 9215
Sept Oct Short Ribs.	5 50 5 521/5	5 55 5 60	5 50 5 5236	5 52% 5 55
Sept	5 5214	5 60	5 52%	5 5716 5 60

ining syc; centringal, so test, \$4c; felined firm.

BALTIMORE—Flour dull. Wheat easy; apot 81½c; month 82½c; August 74½c75c; steamer No. 2 red 75½c; receipts \$2.260 bushels; southern wheat by sample 58c; Sc. Corn quiet; spot and month 37½d55c; August 37½c; receipts 11,5c? bushels. Oats standy; No. 2 white 25½d57½c; receipts 8.00 bushels. Butter steady; fancy creamery 17c; do imitation 16c; do indic 130½dc; good ladie 12c; store packed 105½c. Eggs firm; fresh 12c. Cheese steady; fancy New York large 8½ 65½c; do medium 8½d5%c; do small 8½ 65c.

ege.

CINCINNATI—Flour steady; fancy \$4 60 64 30; family \$3 5063 75. Wheat firm: No. 2 red 86e; new 75c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 3c. Gata steady; No. 2 mixed 256c. Rye quiet; No. 2. 41c. Lard steady at \$5 20. Bulkmeats quiet at \$5.60. Bacon stead at \$5.60. Whisky irregular at \$1 2391 25. Butter firm. Sugar casy, Eggs casy at \$0. Cheese steady; good to prime Ohio flat 7468c.

HIVES are a terrible torture to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Olntment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

ATLANTIC CITY & SEASHORE EXCURSION Thursday, July 14. Greatly Reduced Rates Battlmore & Ohio Hallroad.

Baltimore & Ohio Rallroad.

The first of the popular scashore excursions, via the Baltimore & Ohio rallroad, will be run Thursday, July 14, to Atlantic City, Cap. May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, N. J., and Ocean City, Md. Tickets will be good twelve (12) days, including day of sale.

Stop overs will be allowed on return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on tickets sold to New Jersey resorts, and at Baltimore and Washington on tickets sold to Ocean City, Md.

Washington on tickets sold to Ocean City, Md.

Tickets will be sold on above date from Wheeling for \$10,00 round trip, and trains will leave 12:25, 5:25 and 10:35 a.m. and 5:20 p.m. Call on or address nearest ticket agent Baltimore & Ohio rallroad for tickets and full information, or apply to T. C. Burke, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Wheeling.

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ALL Nervous Diseases—Falting Riemcontrolled the State of the State

For sale in Wheeling, W. Va., by Logan Drug Co. fe22-tibas

48 FOR CHECKS IN 6 HOURS, CUITES IN 3 DAYS.

49 MEN CLIRES IN 3 DAYS.

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TIME DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
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OTHER TRAINS LEAVE WHEELING. OTHER TRAINS LEAVE WHEELING. For Steubenville and Pittsburgh 7:25 a. m. week days; for Pittsburgh and the East and for Columbus and Chicago at 1:25 p. m. week days; for Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York at 2:35 p. m. daily; for Pittsburgh at 7:50 p. m. week days; for Columbus, Dayton, Cinclinati, Indianapolis and 8t. Louis at 2:35 p. m. week days. City time. Parlor Car to Pittsburgh on 2:55 p. m. and 7 p. m. Trains.

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Short Line between Fairmont and
cusrkaburg, Quick Time-Fast Trainssure connections. When traveling to or
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E. & G. trains and at Clarksburg with B.
A. C. trains and at Clarksburg with B.
A. C. trains and at Clarksburg with B.
A. C. trains and at Clarksburg with B.
W. & P. R. R. stations.

HUGH G. ROWLES. Gen'l. Supt.

HUGH G. ROWLES. Gen'l. Supt.

RAILWAY TIME CARD.

RAILWAY TIME CARD.

Artival and departure of trains on and after hay JL 19% Explication of Reference alarks: "Delity Daily, except Runday, Daily, Dail

Depart. B., Z. & C. R. R. Bellaire.
10:10 am Mail, Express and Pass.
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daily. Cumberland Accommodation, 7:00 a. m. daily, except Sunday. Grafton Accommodation, 4:45 p. m. daily. Grafton Accomm ARRIVE.
From New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 8:20 a. m. daily.
Washington Express, 11:00 p. m. daily.
Cumberland Accommodation, 4:00 p. m.,
except Sunday.
Grafton Accommodation, 10:10 a. m. daily.

TRANS-OHIO DIVISION.

TRANS-OHIO DIVISION.
For Columbus and Chicago, 7:35 a. m. and 3:25 p. m. daily,
Columbus and Cincinnati Express, 10:28a. m. and 11:40 p. m. daily,
St. Clairsville Accommodation, 10:25 a. m. and 3:50 p. m. daily, except Sunday,
ARRIVE.
Chicago Express, 1:15 a. m. and 11:50 a.
m. daily.
Cincinnati Express, 5:20 a. m. and 5:15 p.
m. daily.
St. Clairsville Accommodation, 11:50 a.
m. and 5:15 p. m. daily, except Sunday,
WHEELING & PITTSBURGH DIV.
For Pittsburgh, 5:25 and 7:15 a. m. and
5:20 p. m. daily, and 1:15 p. m. daily, except Sandusky and 1:15 p. m. daily.
ARRIVE.

ARRIVE. om Pittsburgh, 10:20 a. m., 5:20 p. m. 11:30 p. m. daily, 10:00 a. m., except

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Charleston Ar
Gallipolis Ar
Huntington p. m. 12:38 6:21 12:88| 6:23| 1:35| 7:42| Via C. & O. Ry. Lv. Huntington.... Ar. Charleston..... Kenova Ar Via C. & O. Ry. Lv. Kenova Cincinnati, O. Ar Lexington, Ky Ar Louisville, Ky Ar \*1:55 5:15 5:20 8:15 JOHN J. ARCHER, G. P. A.

e THE e Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling RAILWAY COMPANY.

> Schedule in Effect May 15, 1893. Central Standard Time. ARRIVE.

a. m. p. m. p. m. a. m 11 13 15 8 Lorain Branch. Lorain Elyria Grafton Lester 6:27 2:20 4:25 9:53 6:44 2:29 4:40 10:05 7:04 2:53 4:56 10:21 7:23 3:12 5:15 10:48 Main Line a. m. p. m. p. m. p. 7.200 2.255 
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10.34 5.23 
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11.30 8.10 
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ART. 5:80 5:47 6:42 6:52 7:05 7:14 7:20 7:42 7:49 5:09 8:25 8:25 8:56 9:02 9:20 DEPART. Main Line.

Main Line.

Bridgeport
Unricheville
New Philadelphia.
Canal Polton
Warwick
Sterling
Seville
Chippewa Table
Chippewa Table
Chippewa Table 4:45 8:10 4:45 8:10 6:05 4:45 8:10 8:28 8:11 8:28 8:11 8:28 8:11 8:28 6:00 9:23 6:00 9:23 6:00 9:23 6:00 9:23 6:00 9:23 6:00 9:23 6:00 9:23 8:10 10:28 8:10 10 Lorain Branch.